## EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AND AUSTRALASIAN.

The screw steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Petrie which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 29th of Pobreary and touched at Queenstown on the following by, arrived here at noon on Wednesday. Her news, brought by the North American, was telegraphed from Pertland at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Both vessels sailed from Liverpool on the same day.

The Australasian also arrived on Wednesday. left Liverpool on the 25th. This is her first trip to How-York.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE

Proto Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860. The unexpected majority of 116 in a full house has secured the success of the budget of Mr. Gladstone and of the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston. Dis raeli was forsaken by all the Conservative members connected with commerce, and his hopes of returning to the Treasury benches have now been defeated fer a long period. To-day we are to have a ram bling discussion about the annexation of Savoy, but

it will not even lead to any serious expression against the scheme, which for the present moment has been shelved. The pre iminaries were indeed concluded; the Districts of Chablais and Faucigny were to be annexed to Switzerland, to aggrandize the Canton of Geneva; Victor Emanuel was to re lain the counties of Maurienne and Tarantaise, in the ninth Century the eradle of his dynasty; the res Palmerston never had any serious objection against the plan, and Lord John Russell was quieted by the production of a treaty, by which William III. of Orange proposed the annexation of Savoy to France for the transfer of the rights of France to the Duchy of Milan; but the public at large was somewhat alarmed by se ing Napoleon entering upon a career of territorial aggrandisement. Prussia and all Germany were stile to the scheme, which they took for a prelud to the annexation of the Bhenish provinces, and Victor Emanuel, himself, did not like to part with a portion of his subjects as loyal and brave as those of any other province. Thus Napoleon found it more convenient to adjourn the question and to put the screw upon Sardinia, in order to force her to make of herself the proposition of a change which he alone desires. Accordingly we again hear of difficulties about the annexation of Central Italy. Though Parma and Modena are to be joined to Sardinia, Tuscany is again to have an independent separate existence, under the nephew of Victor Emanuel, now six years old, while Romagna must acknowledge the suzerainty of the Pope, I have no doubt that this new scheme will be blown to the winds by the unanimous declaration of the Central Italian and Tuscar Deputies that they desire annexation, complete annexation, and nothing but annexation. Victor Emanuel and Cavour are ready upon this solemn act on the part of Central Italy, at once to take possession of the Provinces, at the risk of seeing the French army withdrawn from the Mincio.

Russin; he promises to leave him free scope i the east and to cooperate with him on the Danube, if he will guarantee Venetia and Hungary to Austria. Prince Gorchakoff, however, has t answer for such proposals; he knows the difficulties of Russia, both financial and social, too well to engage in a most unprofitable war against Italy and France, on behalf of bankrupt Austria; and thus the treaty of alliance reported by The Morning Chronicle turns out to be altogether unfounded The vacillation in the councils of Austria, Naples and France, is now very remarkable. On the Pope and Ricasoli at Florence remain firm, an

Panti is already preparing for such an eventuality

battalions are organized, cannon are rifled, and Bologna fortified. Still it remains a question if the

Emperor of Austria, even under such circum stances, could try the fortune of war. The Papararmy has now been increased up to 25,000 men.

And Naples is concentrating her troops on the Roman frontier; but if the war breaks out in earn-

est, all these armies cannot be depended upon, and the insurrection will spread all over the Peninsula,

and extend to Hungary. Francis Joseph therefore trying hard to conciliate the Emperor

maintain the position they have chosen. But w that, if war should be resolved upon, it can scarcely take place before May. It will not be until April that matters will be matured so that we shall be able to prognosticate the future. FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The following is the text of an important dispatch of

M. Thonvenel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the

Marquis de Moustier, French Ambassador at Vienna:

Paris, Jan. 31. Mossieur Le Marquis: My preceding dispatch made known to you the propositions relative to Italy, of which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty took the initiative, and of the manner in which, in conformity with the orders of the Emperor, I received them. We entertain the firm hope that the Cabinet of Vienna will appreciate the character of our replies, and the sentimente of frankness and loyalty which have instanted them.

the sentimente of frankness and loyalty which have inspired them.

In taking possession of my functions, at the present exjuncture, I find myself in presence of a difficult sinator, the prolongation of which would present the gravest danger to Europe; and I have consequently had to occupy myself, above all, with the means of putting an end to it. From conversations I have had with my predecessor, and from an attentive study of efficial documents—a task to which I brought a mind free from all prejudice—I have arrived at a conviction which it was my duty not to disguise from the Emperor, and His Msjeety has authorized me to write you which it was my duty not to disgrise from the Empror, and His Majesty has authorized me to write yo

Without poing further back, I take the facts at the date of the signature of the preliminaries of Villafrance.
The cay after that memorable event, the Emperor

The day after that memorable event, the Emperor, still full, if I may so speak, of the reminiscences of the interview with his august adversary of the day before, characterized, in a proclamation addressed to his army, the result which he believed he had obtained without carrying the war further, owing to the moderation of the two sovereigns.

"The bases of peace are settled with the Emperor of Austrin," said his Majesty on the 13th of July last.

"The principal object of the war is attained—Italy is about to become, for the first time, a nation. Venetia, it is true, is to remain under the scepter of Austria, but she will revertheless be an Italian province. The governments which did not take part in the movement, or which may be recalled to their territories, will understand the necessity of salusary reforms.

Haly, henceforth mistress of her destinies, will only have herself to blame if she does not progress regularly in order and in liberty!"

Haly, henceforth mistress of her destinies, will only have herself to blame if she does not progress regularly in order and in liberty!"

In pronouncing these words, Monsieur le Marquis, the Emperor entertained the hope that the new organization of Italy might be concalisted with the restoration, under certain determined conditions, of the old dynasties. His Majesty in particular took pleasure in thinking that the chiefe of those dynasties would themselves endeavor to remove the difficulties which they would have to overcome in order to render the disposition of their subjects favorable to them, and that precious time would not be lost. But, on the contrary, what happened? The Governments which nad remained in possession of their States did not accomplish any of the reforms which the Emperor had in view. The Holy See, though showing itself somewhat more disposed to follow our counsels, thought right to adjourn indefinitely the realization of its promises. The Austrian Government maintained silence on the generous intentions manifested to the Emperor with regard to the Government of Venetia. The Duke of Mocena desired to return, by force, to his States, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, before adopting a resolution which the interests of his House pressed him to adopt without delay, waited so long that an Assembly met and proclaimed his deposition. The general situation, in a word, was already gravely compromised when negotiations for the signature of the treaty of peace were opened at Zurich.

The Emperor's Government, nevertheless, faithful to its promises, frankly admitted the reserve of the dynastic rights in Tuscany, in Modena, and even in

to its promises, frankly admitted the reserve of the dynastic rights in Tuscany, in Modens, and even in Parma, although nothing was agreed to at Villafranca in favor of Duke Robert.

while this pledge was given by the Emperor's Government in the stipulations of Zarich, two Envoys, first Count de Reiset, and a little later Prince Pomatowski, whose former relations in Tuscany particularly qualified him for the mission, were charged to proceed to Central Italy to give counsel and exhortation. The impression which their language and proceedings caused suffices assuredly to demonstrate the sincerity of them. I appeal without fear on this point to the

information which the Court of Vienna may have collected.

eollected.

Entertaining a strong desire not only to fulfill its promises, but to labor effectively for the success of an arrangement which appeared to it calculated to issure the tranquillity and independence of Italy, the Emperor's Government did not hesitate to compromise its popularity. The language which it employed at the same period at Turk was equally firm. But all its same period at Turk was equally firm. But all its efforts failed in presence of the resistance of the populations.

After having thus multiplied its measures to bring about a reconciliation between the Princes and their about a reconciliation between the Princes and their peoples, his Majesty's Government, in presence of the inefficacy of those measures, and seeing the arrangement which it had promised to support opposed the more strongly the more it was insisted on, thought that the authority of assembled Europe would realize the object which it proposed. Desiring above all things to fulfill its engagements, but from the opposition manifested in Central Italy, despairing of success without the cooperation of other Cabinets, it proposed the meeting of a Congress. Better than any other Power, Austria knows the perseverance with which we pursued that line of conduct. She knows also how much we have regretted the objections which the convocation of Plenipotentiaries gave birth to when they were already on the point of meeting.

The Emperor's Government, Monsieur le Marquis, thus found itself in presence of the hypothesis which the Court of Vienna long knew that we neither could nor would accept—that of the employment of force to After having thus multiplied its measures to bring

or would accept -that of the employment of force to

impose a solution.

I will say nothing that can surprise Austria, and still less would I allow a single word to escape calculated to offend her; but could that Power have been charged to proceed itself to the restoration of the dispossessed dynastics without the result of the war being annihilated, and its object disavowed? Could France, in her turn, without violating her principles, do violence to the populations? I leave to the loyalty of Count de Rechberg the task of replying to these unestions. The

new fact must, moreover, be mentioned here. From what took place 10 years ago, the belief might have been entertained that anarchy would invale Central Italy, and that the dissolving spirit of revolu-tion would soon spread everywhere. These apprehen-sions have not yet been realized; and, to whatever in-fluence that result, according to different opinions, may be ascribed, what is certain is, that order has generally be aeribed, what is certain is, that order has generally prevailed, notwithstanding the excitement of circumstances and irregular authority of the Governments. The unexpected spectacle presented by Italy, while impressing some persons, has inspired others with sympathy; and this latter sentiment has been manifested over a part of Europe with a force which cannot be disregarded. This creates a situation which neither the

Rechberg the task of replying to these questions. Thus n the two cases there was a moral impossibility of

disregarded. This creates a situation which neither the Emperor's Government nor Austria can, on account of the consequences which would flow from an erroneous appreciation of the dispositions of public opinion, fail to take into very serious consideration.

God forbid, Monsieur le Marquis, that we should not be as convinced as any one of the sanctity of engagements. But did France bind herself, at every price and by all possible means, to recetablish on their thrones the dynasties of Parma, of Modena, and of Tuscany? Neither the stipulations of Villafranca nor those of Zurich have, assuredly, such a bearing. France only promised her moral cooperation—a cooperation of which we must, after six months' efforts, admit the inefficiency. Her regret—let not the Jabinet of Vienna doubt it—is sincere and profound, and the Emperor's Government as obliged to reckon with insurmountable difficulties, which even in the Austrian

tion; but that Government expresses it without neartion; but that Government is obliged to reckon with
insurmountable difficulties, which even in the Austrian
Cabnet itself, as it proved by a recent communication
of Prince Metternich, renounces the hope of seeing
solved by the influence of a Congress.

Must we be indefinitely stopped by such an obstacle?
Must we shut our eyes to the dangers with which this
state of uncertainty threatens all Europe? Must
everything be left to chance, at the risk of seeing
purely revolutionary sentiments necessarily take the
place of those which we do not ask Austria to approve,
but which she cannot expect a Government based on
universal suffrage to condemn absolutely? In this
perilous game, the monarchical ideas which have never
ceased to characterize the Italian movement would
soon give way to iceas of another kind. The populations would at last get accustomed to a mode of government which only wants its real name—a government which would find its basis in ancient traditions,
the trace of which is not yet obliterated in certain portions of Italy.

I do not suppose that these considerations have never

ment which would find its basis in ancient traditions, the trace of which is not yet obliterated in certain portions of Italy.

I do not suppose that these considerations have never presented themselves to the mind of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and they could not have escaped the notice of the Emperor Napoleon.

When the employment of foreign force is excluded from all these combinations, how is the difficulty to be surmounted? It is the profound conviction of the Emperor's Government that the last of the four Eoglish propositions may serve to indicate the means. It well knows that, even supposing the conviction to be shared by the Court of Vienna, that Court could not make such an announcement. What we hope from its wisdom is, that if the difference of principles may, and sometimes must, lead to different conclusions, there is no necessity that there should result, when the honor of both parties is safe, disastrous conflicts, which are far from the intentions of both France and Austria.

Let us for a moment waive the minor incidents, and come straight to the point of fact which is the key of the situation. Italy, for centuries past, has been a field open to the struggle between French and Austrian infinence; it must be so no longer. If one of the two Powers formerly rivals made a sacrifice which should be directly to the advantage of the other; if the supremacy in Italy, only changing hands, was again to be ours for a time, the question would appear under an aspect rendering ail discussion idle and fruitless. But the question is not so propounded. France does not

the question is not so propounded. France seek to substitute herself for Austria in Italy;

aspect rendering an descusion loss and indices. Such the question is not so propounded. France does not seek to substitute herself for Austria in Italy; the matter is to constitute Italy herself an intermediate party—as a kind of neutral ground, henceforth inaccessible to the action, alternately predominating and always precarious, of one or other of the two Powers.

Elsewhere than in such a solution—which, I do not hesitate to confess, is not, if not as regards its spirit, at least as regards its form, that which was an icipated at Villafranca and Zurich—I vainly look for any other not containing the elements of future troubles. Let this solution, however, be realized, I do not say with the support of the Cabinet of Vienna, which the Emperor's Government does not seek to obtain, but without its formal opposition, and the most penetrating glance cannot thenceforth discover a cause of conflict between France and Austria; there will not remain, in fact, a single interest of importance in Europe on which they can have any difficulty in coming to an understanding. To this identity of interests I am authorized by the Emperor to state that there would be superadded on his part the sentiment of private esteem for the Sovereign and Government who, in circumstances equally delicate and momentous, should show toward him a friendly feeling which his Majesty would ever appreciate. I need not add that if the Austrian Government nahered to the combination proposed by the Government would feel bound to sucround the execution with all desirable guaranties of sincerity, and that if any chance of a restoration remained for the dispossessed dynasties, we should take the most scrupulous care that it might not be lost.

You will observe, Monsieur le Marquis, that I have said nothing here of the situation of the Romagus, simply because that question has not been the object, like the Duchies, of express stipulations between France and Austria. I shall treat that subject in an early dispatch. I do not, however, hesitate to say, even n

early dispatch. I do not, however, heatate to say, even now, that if, with reference to international acts, to which the Court of Vienna has been a party on the same footing as ourselves, the Emperor's Government cannot consider the possession of the Legations by the Holy See in any but a temporal point of view, it none the less deeply deplores that the Court of Rome, deaf to its counsels, and it may even be said, with more reason, indifferent to the unanimous counsels of Europe ever since 1831, as well as to the teaching of events, has let things come to their present pass, and that we are still ready to lend our support, on the sole condition that the principle of non-intervention on the part of foreign Powers is maintained to all the compromises and combinations which may be thought calculated to bring about a solution less radical than dismember-You will please read this dispatch to Count de

Rechberg, and give him a copy if he desires it. Accept, THOUVENEL.

A SPEECH BY THE POPE. Correspondence of The London Times. Rome, Feb. 16, 1860.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Rows, Feb. 16, 1860.

On Tweeday, the 14th, at 11 a m., the Pope repaired to the Roman University. The Swiss of the Vatican, together with the gendarmes and the sbirri, were on duty at the entrance, all bung in festoons, with a large awning, with myrile leaves and yellow and strewn on the ground, to attract the greatest possible number of gaping curious people. All the professors in their gowns, all the members of the various colleges in cap nd gown, Cardinal Altieri, the Arch-Chancellor, and Cardinal Santucci, the Prefect, all were there, and had been since 16 o'clock, to do homage to his Holiness, and to present to him an address, written in Latin on parchment, with gilt letters and a variety of ornaments in miniature. This address, written by Cardinal Massi, the Professor of Latin and Italian Eloquence and Roman History, had from beginning to ead no other object but to demonstrate a proposition condemned as heretical by various Councils, and even by canon law, and which even the Bishop of Orleans or the Jesuits dare not uphold, "that the temporal power "of the Popes was instituted by Christ, and is there-"fore unchangeable, eternal;" a heresy first broached by that ignoramus the parish priest of San Rocco, and now repeated and supported by the whole body of the professors. You must, however, know that on the

previous day, the 13th, on the occurrence of a feneral mass celebrated, according to custom, by the professors, the address was presented to these latter for their signarure. What was to be done? All those present signed without reading it, though with a visible indignation; it was sent home to the absent ones together with their monthly stipend, as if to intimate to them that that money would be the last they should touch if they withheld their signatures. The names of the ex-Jesuit Carlo Passaglia, Professor of Philosophy, and called by the priests the "reprobate" on account of his hberal principle; of the priest Giovanni Perugini, Professor of the text Canon Law, who had been dismissed from office as crucked on account of his sticking to forms; of Dr. Carlo Maggiorani, Professor of Legal Mericine, were wanting. The address was of Legal Medicine, were wanting. The address was handed to them on their first appearing on Theeday. Perugini read it, then, turning to all the professors,

said:
"GENTLEMEN: I profess before you all that this address contains false, absurd and heretical propositions—viz, that the temporal dominion is assumed as divinities datum. It is now full time that every formula should be reduced to its proper terms; this formula is false and condemned by the Church, and i. at a professor of canon law, must oppose it with all energy and enter my public pretest against it. I also protest against any comoulsion that may be resorted to to obtain my signature to such a document, as one of the professors."

I was on the square. It was 11 o'clock, as I told you. There were a hundred idlers about; not more, I assure you, mixed with the priests, and a large posee of the police. There was no cheer, no cry whatever

assure you, mixed with the pricess, and a large posi-of the police. There was no cheer, no cry whatever The Pope did not look at his case. I saw no longer on his lips that usual simper which has given rise to so great a variety of interpretation among politica physiognomists. He was received on the threshold by great a variety of interpretation among policy physiognomists. He was received on the threshold by the two cardinals. He proceeded to visit the church lately restored; he then passed on to the main hall (Aula Massima), where he sat on a throne reared for the occasion. Fhere the Count Thomas Geroli, the dan of the legal faculty, with a trembling and unin telligible voice, read the address. Geroli is known as "a well-thinking man." The Pope tendered his foot o the kieses of all persons present; he then stood up and answered, in Italian, these words, which I mos port: accept, gentlemen, the feelings which I faithfully report:

feel (sic) expressed in your address—both those which refer to your duties as instructors of youth, and those refer to your duties as instructors of youth, and those which you express toward toward our person. As to the former, I advise you to abide with firmness by your resolutions; for he others, I thank you. Certainly our position is at this present moment exceptional. The present disposition of our youth gives us great cause to fear, as they are, indeed, too prone to seduction. There who venture upon this are not many, it is true; but they are free and bold (sic), and by their evil arts they lead the inexperienced into their own way. I have no more to tell you—nay (sic) will tell you that I have read in a certain paper a sentence which has attracted my attention, and has pleased me much. This is it: that the political funerals of the Popes breathe an air of life. Yes, certainly, instructed by the history of our predecessors, I have found out that this sentence is true. I add, that that spirit of prayer which is so universally aroused among the Catholics is also the work of God, and we may, therefore, confidently trust that no greater evils will oppress Catholics is also the work of God, and we may, therefore, confidently trust that no greater evils will oppress us. What has occurred in this place (alluding to the riot among the students) is an event which I do not wish to recall to mind—nay, I will not speak of it. I wish, however, to tell you, that before leaving home (sic) I have received some information which has greatly consoled me. In a second-rate Italian town which has gone as under from the Pontifical dominions, and where a high-school exists—you understand me, Bologna—some good priests have cele rated a mass accord ug to the intention (mark well!) of the Holy Father. The fact being brought to the knowledge of those young men (the students), they have

mass accord og to the intention (mark web.)

Holy Father. The fact being brought to the knowledge of those young men (the students), they have clubbed their money to have other masses said to this same holy purpose. I do not say this to induce you to follow their example—ob, no! I say it only to tell you of my great satisfaction, since prayer is what we must principally rely upon; and I am certain that the prayers of so many Catholics throughout the world will not be unfruitful before the Lord, whose blessing I invoke upon you. Benedictus, &c."

After closing his speech, be descended from the throne, and dismissed all the bystanders; he then visited several museums, greatly enriched, enlarged, and built in the best style by himself. I am told that he distributed his hieralities on that day also, but have not ascertained the fact. I beg to assure you, on my honor, that the Pope's speech was precisely as I give honor, that the Pope's speech was precisely as I give it, with all the bad grammar, bad sense, its childish disconnected twaddle. He approved to the full that heretical proposition—hoc regimen distinction datum, and very likely he will again and again set it forth as an article of faith. At 8 minutes to 2 o'clock the Pope and very likely he will again and again set it forth as an article of faith. At 8 minutes to 2 o'clock the Pope again re-appeared on the threshold of the main entrance. The square was all taken up by the carriages of his retinue, by dragoons, and noble guards. His handson e carriage "stopped the way," but the marble posts on either side rendered it impossible for strangers to approach. Behind these posts were about 30 persons, with the notorious Lieutenant Lumaca, at their head. As soon as the Pope showed his broad, round, full moon face, they cried, Viva il Santo Padre! The groups were made up of several priests. I knew every one of them, and can assure you they did not exceed the number of 30.

After that shout there arose another cry, or rather brick, in the midst of all that swarming of horses and carriages. They were poor beggar women by hundreds, who called out, "Bread, Bread!" (Pane, pane! volemo prin grosse, morimo della fame)—we "want thought the part him to the part of the pane.

dreds, who called out, "Bread, Bread!" (Pane, pane! volemo puis grosse, morimo dolla fame)—we "want bigger loaves, we are starving!" The Pope thrust his head in his pocket, took out a purse, which he gave to Monsignor Ferrari, and then got in his carriage. Both cries—the cheer and the call of discress, were repeated several times. The Pope—I watched him well—glanced at all that beggarly crowd, rubbed his hands again and again, and turned to talk to one of the Monsignori by his side. The carriage drove off, the genderic part of the contract of the carriage drove off, the genderic part of the carriage drove of the ca ve the poor rable to the neighboring pa of M. Ferrari, the treasurer, where five bajocchi (24d.) per head were distributed. Yesterday the Pope asked to see the four students who had promoted the a idress among their comrades—Lenti, Maldura, Rusca, Argenti—praised and thanked them for their loyal zeal, and presented them with a gold medal of the worth of 40 sendi each. The Rector and Vice-Rector have been dismissed from their office. A consistoria advocate will be appointed to the rectorship.

TOM SAYERS AND THE BENICIA BOY. On Wednesday night there was a strong moster at Ould Nat's, Cambrian, Castle street, Leicester square, to witners the staking of the third deposit of £50 aside for this match. The staking of course was a mere matter of form, especially on the part of the American Champion, the whole of whose money has been some time in our hands. The crowd on the occasion was a more discounted by the excitament against the caused in some degree by the excitement anent the fight between Mace and Travers on the same day, but more especially by the expectation universally prevalent, that the Benecia Boy, who had been present at the mill, would have put in an appearance. In this, ho wever, the Fancy were doomed to disappointment, the Boy, with commendable prudence, keeping himself out of temptation, and sending an embassador to the Cambrian Court in the shape of Jack Macdonald, to see that all was straightforward and shipshape. On Thursday Heenan called on us to report himself, and wat once perceived that he had been anything but idle during his brief sejourn among the Wiltehire ansed in some degree by the excitement anent th we at once perceived that he had been anything but idle during his brief sejourn among the Wiltshire downe. He was evidently in rude health, and fast verging upon fighting trim. His mug was much thinner than when we last saw him, and there was an elasticity and a buoyancy of spirits about him which showed that the formidable task before him evidently his decree. The call consider the tid not disturb his dreams. The only complaint did not disturb his dreams. The only complaint he had to make was, that he was hunted almost beyond endurance by the curious, who would hardly allow him even to have his meals in peace. So great was the nuisacce becoming, he said, that if persisted in he must, however reluctantly, give up his training quarters, admirable as they were in other respects, and betake himself to some other retired nook where none but his most inviniate friends could find him. This system of persecution is too bad, and we appeal to the sporting public to restrain their curiousty until the great event comes off, when every opportunity will be afforded of scanning the proportions of the gallant Yanforded of scanning the proportions of the gallant Yan-kee. It is somewhat hard that a man who has come so far at his own expense should not be allowed to pursue the plan he thinks most suitable to enable him to accomplish the job he has undertaken. Heenan re-turned to his training quarters on Thursday. His tarned to his training quarters on Thursday. His colors are red, white, and blue borders, surrounded by the thirteen stars, and bearing the motto, "May the best man win." They may be had on the usual terms of Nat Langham, Cambrian, Castle street,

Leicester square.

Tom Sayers, we are told, is doing his utmost to get fit, and begins row to see the importance of leaving no store unturned. He comes to Lonion to-morrow (Monday), to take his benefit at St. George's Hall, as nnourced elsewhere, and on Tuesday morning runes close work at his favorite headquarter when he positively assured us he would not exceed 13 st. Time will show. [Bell's Life, Feb. 26,

LATEST BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE. [By Telegraph to Queenstown ] LONDON, Thursday, March 1. THE REFORM BILL.

Lord John Russell will introduce the Ministerial measure to-night. The Daily News believes that, beside the English Reform Bill, the leading provisions of Irish and Scotch reform bills, if not the bills themselves, will be laid before the House of Commons the

THE INCOME-TAX AND EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURE. Mr. Gladstone, in replying to a letter addressed to him by a clerryman in Wales, complaining of the pressure of the income-tax, says that the cause of this tax is not to be found in the will of a minister, but in the will of the nation which row thinks fit to seem £36,000,000 a year on supply service, instead of £21,600,000, and tells his correspondent he has not observed on the part of the clergy any desire to check

the expenditure.

The Commodore with 58,000 ounces of gold has been 163 days out from Melbourne. She has also a

The Secretary of War has instructed the Lords Lieutenant of the different counties of England, that it is not the intention of the Government to cause the Yeomanry to be drilled and exercised this year.

In consequence of the completion of the telegrate between Al-xandria and India, news from India now reach England in six days.

## POLITICAL.

-The Democratic State Convention of Alabama preparing for a grand Democratic break-up, embodied n its platform the two following resolutions:

in its platform the two following resolutions:

Resolved further. That our delegates to the Charleston Convention are hereby expressly instructed to insist that said Convention stall adopt a platform of principles, recognizing distinctly the rights of the South as asserted in the foregoing resolutions; and if the said Nai'enal Convention shall refuse to adopt, in substance, the prepositions embraced in the preceding resolutions, prior to nominating candidates our delegates to said Convention are hereby positively instructed to withdraw therefrom.

Recoved, That an Frecutive Committee, to consist of one from each Concressional District be appointed, whose duty it shall be, in the event that our delegates withdraw from the Charleston Convention, to call a Convention of the Democracy of Albamas, to meet at an early day to consider what is best to be done.

In accordance with the requirement of the last resolution, the President of the Convention, the Hon. F. S. Lyon, has appointed the following named gentlemen to perform the work assigned them in the event of a break-up in the Charleston Convention: Gen. T. L. Tonimin of Mobile; Gen. E. D. King of Perry: J. Withers Clay of Madison; G. H. Hobbs of Limestone; W. H. Forney of Calboun; John A. Elmore of Montgomery; E. C. Bullock of Barbour.

-Speaking of the recent Republican triumph in Chi-

eago, The Press and Tribune says:

"The result is the most crashing and entire defeat that the Democracy and Douglasism have ever sustained in Chicago. It bore with it pecuniary features which have become adjunct and incident to contests at the ballot box. The sporting men and excited politicians had gone in largely to back their views and opinions that the salest the salest the same has to the ballot box. The sporting hen and exected prices cans had gone in largely to back their views and opinions, and naturally the cloud so dark to some has to others its 'silver lining.' We hear of numerous cases of losses far np in the hundreds, several bets of \$1.000, many fifties, scores of 'tens,' and no ends to hats, boots, boxes of cigars, etc. One enthusiast loses his horse and boggy, another a watch and seals. The Republicans sweet the field and won every bet, a remarkable circumstance due to the figures going beyond the limit of the most enthussastic Republican. The practice of betting on election is not here in discussion. We are only af er Mr. Gradgrind's 'facts.' The beadquarters of the Young Men's Republican Club were througed throughout the day by eager and joyous Republicans. Speeches were made, cheers given, and everybody had free recourse to whatever was moderately demonstrative in the line of working off enthusiasm. A notable feature of the arternoon was the turn out of the Germson Republicans (we scarely need to use the last term) of the Saxth and Seventh Wards, who marched through our streets in procession some two thousand strong, but of the seventh hands and bearing emblems, promimen Republicans (weearly need to be a considered of the Sixth and Seventh Wards, who marched through our streets in procession some two thousand strong, led off by several bands, and bearing emblems, prominent among which were ill starred, lifeless rooters, hong head downwards, a symbol everybody would reversely connect with the fowl that appeared in miniature at the head of the Democratic ticket, so eadly slaughtered on Tuesiay. Among these Germans was the German Schecutters' Association, two hundred strong, who have done yeoman service in the bardest of the condict. Of these stonecutters were the fifty-five workmen of William C. Deakman, proprietor of a stone yard in the Tenth Ward, who were led off by their own band of music. These gallant fellows have wrought nobly in the campaign, their employer continuing their wages and doing everything to ad them in the work of reedeeming the Feuth Ward. As these German and Scandinavian Republicans passed through the streets the liveliest enthusias was natifested along the rentire line of march. Was natifested along the rentire line of march. These men are householders, many of them land-owners, and all of them at work at rearing homes in

-The Washington correspondent of The Herald

writes:

"The Chicago election, meantime, has thrown a wet blanket over the shoulders of Mr. Douglas. Southern men say his late S ath side speeches in the Senate have done this, and that he has thus proved, on the score of availability, to be good for nothing. The Republicans here hold up the Chicago election as a test question between Douglas and the Republicans on the Presidential issue, and say that the result shows the unshaken strength of that paramount idea of the Republican party—hestility to the extension of Slavery. Consequently Seward is looming up as the inevitable candidate of the Chicago Convention. Nor can his su perior claims to the nomination be denied, when from the Hard Shell Puritans of Massachusetts, the free-thinking Germans of Illinois, and the miscellaneous Republican materials of California, Seward is pronounced the man." nonnced the man."

-Parson Brownlow, sermonizing in his last paper upon " Democratic stealing," says:

"For the life of us we can t see that the steading of negroes, or property, by the Abolitionists, is any better in a moral point of view, than the steading of larger amounts in money, by the Democrary. All the negroes tolen in a year, by the Abolitionists, sold at high prices in the South, would not amount to one half bigh prices in the Sound, would not amount to be not another to the amount of money stolen from our Government by the party in power. There is this redeeming trait in the Democratic ranks: They steal in every Custom-House and every port in the Union. Their forgeries and robberies are in all the Land-Offices, among all and robberies are in all the Land-Omices, among and the contracts, pension claims, and Government works going on, both North and South. As thieves, robbers and plunderers, they literally know no North, no South, no East, no West! They are one glorious band of robbers who everywhere act in concert, their hopes and sims being one!"

-Carl Schartz, in his speech at the Republican State Convention of Wisconsin, said he was perfectly willing to vote for any candidate who would place himsel fairly on the Republican platform, but he thought it best to seek bim within the limits of the organization He did not think the Republicans would be willing to become parties to an agreement according to the terms of which the latter-day old-line Whigs, the old-line Americans, and who knows what other old lines, will furnish the platform and candidate, while the Republicans will have to furnish the votes.

-Resolutions have been introduced in the Pennsylvanua Legislature, contemplating the purchase of that portion of Virginia known as the "Pan-Handle," It empowers the Governor to appoint three Commission ers, to meet a similar number to be appointed on behalf of Virginia, to negotiate such cession. The Pennsylvania Commissioners are to report the terms and con ditions, if any are agreed to, to the next sessions of the Legislatures of the two States.

-The Washington Star says that the action of the Maryland Legislature upon the course of Mr. Henry Winter Davis in the contest for the Speakership, has done more than aught else to take the wind out of the sails of Mr. Bates; as it has been received as proof positive that the electoral vote of the State will be given to the nomince of the Charleston Convention, whoever be may be. -The Virginians of Lexington, Ky., celebrated the

birth-day of Washington with addresses and debate by a literary society. The question debated was, Ought the South to adhere to the Union in the event of the election of William H. Seward to the Presidency ?" -At the recent town elections in Eric County the

Republicans elected 12 Supervisors to the Democrat and Americans 4. A correspondent writes us that the Republican Cause is gaining strength in Eric County, and that the Chicago nominee, whoever h may be, will have a plurality of from 1,000 to 1,500. -The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that

there was a Presidential vote upon the special train from Worcester to Boston, after the Republican Convention of Wednesday, and the footing was: Seward, 227; Banks, 93; Douglas, 2; scattering, 10. -Benj. Eggleston, eeq., of Cincinnati, left for

Chicago on Thursday morning, for the purpose of securing hotel accommodations for the Ohio delegation to the National Convention. He will "pay for it" before he gets home.

-A letter written from Washington to Senator Munroe of the Onondaga District, and published in The Syracuse Journal, says:

"Cameron told me to-day that Mr. Seward could carry Pennsylvania by 10,000 majority."

-The Charleston papers confirm the statement that \$5 a day will be the established price for board at the hotels of that city during the holding of the Democratic National Convention.

-It is now believed that the yellow fever having roken out with great virulence at Havana, it may not be entirely safe for Northerners to go to Charleston on the 23d of April next."

-The Cortland County Republican published 2,000 extra copies of the sheet containing Gov. Seward's speech, for gratuitous circulation.

-Garrison's Liberator has an article denouncing the late speech of Senator Seward.

-The Washington organ of the Democratic party, whose writing editor is a member of the British aristocracy, devotes a long article to vituperation of the Hon. Charles Sumner, in a style which may be congenial to the taste of a scion of Irish noblity, but is certainly discreditable even to The Constitution. We quote a few specimens:

"He has at length ventured to emerge from his igno

minious seclusion. He has again ventured to assuit, with a view to destroy, one of the institutions of his country which he has selemnly sworn to support and country which he has seleminy sworm of supports and maintain. He has again ventured to malign, slander, and misrepresent the citizens of half the States of the Confederacy, and has again ventured to void that seditions vener which has made him odious and despisable

nong honorable mer."
"Were it not for the pusillanimous appeals for sympathy under bodily suffering inflicted on him as a just punishment for his slanders and insolence, which he and his friends have published from time to time in the public press, we had no evidence that he still existed

He knows that were he there to talk of the 'gush-"He knows that were he there to talk of the 'gush'ing 'indignation of his soul against Slavery' and
'elavedrivers;' to ridicule the honestly and boldly
expressed determination of eight millions of freemen
not to submit to be ruled by a gang of murderers and
thieves, who, in the oft-abused name of liberty, have
conspired to commit the darkest crimes against God
and their country, and to boast of the deeds of valor
which he and his infamous confederates will perform—
he would only degrade himself and expose his pitiable
pusillanimity, even in the eyes of those who still believe in his fanaticism"

"It is the instinctive tendency of a Black Rapublican to seize upon every occasion to revile his country-

nen and degrade and deparage kis country. This is one of the teachings of Exeter Hall, and is the favorite pastime not only of the traveled traitors with whom political bigotry has expelled the instinct of particles, but of their canting confederates, who, with blasphemous candor, deride the institutions of the land at

This is all admirable and instructive. We learn from it: 1. That every Member of Congress swears to support Slavery; 2. That the attempted assassination of Mr. Sumner by Brooks in the Senate Chamber was but a just punishment for making an Anti-Slavery speech; That the Republican party is a gang of murderen and thieves; 4. That he who speaks against Slavery, slave breeding, the slave-trade, or the extension of Slavery into new Territories, is guilty of blasphemy. Comment is unnecessary. -At the election in Nebraska, on the 5th inst., for

the purpose of electing delegates to a State Constitutional Convention, and to take the sense of the people in regard to forming a State, the Republicans elected their delegates in Otoe County by 150 majority. The majority in favor of a State organization was 250.

## PERSONAL.

-A gambler known as Mountain Jack performed an extraordinary feat of physical strength a few nights ago, in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans, where a large number of the carnival revelers had assembled. A drunken fellow, dressed in Indian costume, rode a horse into the bar-room, and dismounted to take a drink, and while at the bar another drunken fellow climbed into the saddle. Mountain Jack, as his name indicates, is a giant in size, six feet seven inches high, finely proportioned, and possessed of enormous strength, even beyond his colossal proportions. He was at the time on a spree, and a fancy seizing him, he stooped over the horse, placed his right arm around his belly just behind his fore-legs, and lifted the animal off his legs, rider and all, and threw them heavi ly upon the floor, with a shock that jarred the whole honse. On finding himself down, the horse refused to get up, and the giant again laid hold of him and set him upon his pins, in order to release the bruised and hapless rider, who had fallen partly under the beast, and who considered himself lucky to escape without broken bones. Later in the day Jack got to throwing tumblers promiscuously, and was arrested by the united efforts of about twenty men.

-The Post says that Rembrandt Peale has so far recovered from his late illness, which confined him in Stonington, Conn., as to be able to return to his home in Philadelphia. Mr. Peale is now in the 83d year of his age, and a friend informs us that he saw him in his studio last Friday, commencing another cop celebrated portrait of Washington, the original having been painted from life in 1795. Mr. Peale attributes. in a great measure, the preservation of his life during his late severe illness to the kindness of the citizens of Stonington, who, during his stay there, loaded him with every attention and civility. The most refined and prominent people of the city visited him, sat up with him, and sent him delicacies and presents. When able to leave, 16 men of wealth and position formed themselves into an escort, and, on their own shoulders carried Mr. Peale, in an easy chair, from his room to the depot, four of them conveying the venerable painter by turns, their companions alternating with them in the self-imposed task.

-In a church in Norfolk, last Sunday, a loaded pistol in the pocket of a boy went off, penetrating the leg of a boy named Henry Brown just below the knee.

-During the progress of the balloting for Speaker, in the House of Representatives, many ludicrous scenes transpired. One, in particular, excited a great deal of mirth. As Barksdale was urging all the Opposition elements to unite on McClernaud, a lady in one of the front seats in the gailery was observed to become very much excited. She conghed, made signs, and by other means attempted to attract the attention of a member below. Not succeeding, she leaned far over the balcopy, and in an andible whisper exclaimed, " David David, change your vote, you booby !" The honorable member looked up, recognized his better half, colored, hesitated, stammered, and then instantly changed his-seat. A small, delicate fist was shaken at his from the gallery, amid the suppressed mirth of the spectators.

-The Times' San Francisco correspondent writer that the tickets run at the primary election were, not as between the friends of Fremont and Seward, but as between the latter and those who would pledge themselves to stand by the nominee at Chicago, whoever he might be. The result was decidedly in token of the fact that Seward is the city's first choice. But Fremont never had so many friends in California as he has today. " During the past four years, he has stuck closely to his business, and his success at it testifies how practical a man he is. The Colonel himself is seldom seen in town. 'Jessie' is more often seen here, the care of their place near the Mission seeming to devolve upon -A bogus Zoyara has turned up in Cleveland.

Mile. Jennie Leon," the beautiful and accomplished dansense at the theater there, is a young man. A more plendid deception can hardly be imagined. Leon has the fineness and symmetry of limb, the plumpness of arm, the fullness of shoulder and bosom, so characteristic of the well-formed girl. His hair is long, black and silky, and the lad knows how to dress it in a captivating manner. Leon, of course, has many lovers. One in Washington, who, of course, has never seen him off the stage, sends Leon diamonds, bracelets, silks, &c., and "wants to see her personally."

-A loving couple in Memphis, Tenn., were last week married under the following singular circumstances: They were taking a carriage-ride in one of the principal streets of that city, when they chanced to meet a Judge Hill, who was riding leisurely along upon a favorite donkey. They at once accosted him, and requested him to unite them in the holy bonds of wedlock. He acceded to the proposition, and, without

dismounting, performed the ceremony, making the co-cupants of the vehicle one, and having for winecess the mule and one or two persons who were passing at the time.

-A Turin letter states a rather amusing fact. In consequence of threats of excommunication of the King of Sardinis, a Commission, consisting of some of the most distinguished advocates of Turin, was appointed to look into the law. They report that no papel excommunication can be received in Sardinia with royal exequator, and that any pricet publishing an excommunication without such authority is liable to pros-ecution, and even, according to laws yet unrepealed. to the penalty of death.

-The house of Michael Angelo, at Florence, which is filled with works of art, has become the property of that city by the bequest of Signor Buonarotti, one of the great sculptor's descendants. As some oppositi was made by Signor Buonarotti's heirs, the Tase Government settled the matter by paying them 4,00 scudi. It is stated that among the treasures thus become public property are several unpublished works by M. Angelo in prose and verse, and a number of letters from his illustrious cotemporaries. - Dr. Richard Mead of England was the first to in-

troduce the custom of having himself called out of church; but he practised this ruse under more favorable advantages than most could. His father was a clergyman, with a large congregation, and when the Doctor was summoned out, would say, " Dear brethren, let us offer a prayer for the poor sufferer to whose re lef my son Richard has been called." In this way the son gained notoriety.

-The Hartford Courant states that the manufact ture of odometers, for measuring the distance traveled by any vehicle, is now carried on semewhat extensively in that city. Livery keepers use them considerably, and in many cases the individuals who go off for a drive of five or ten miles, and take twenty, are brought up " with a round turn " by the contrivance. and often to their great astonishment. -Among the bills introduced into the Legislature of

is State is one to incorporate the " New-York Saddle Horse Club "-corporators, Charles A. Dana, John A. C. Gray, George E. Waring, jr., Edward Bayard, and William Leffingwell. Capital, \$200,000. Object, the encouragement and practice of horsemanship, and the breeding of saddle horses.

-A Western letter says of Kit Carson: "When on his feet, Mr. Carson has a somewhat dumpy look-the result of what the Hoosier girl described in Mr. Donglas as an 'in-fy-nite small chance of legs;' but he site upon a horse like a king. I never saw a man presenting a more regal aspect than this veteran mounts when upon his favorite animal, dashing along like the wind. -The Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, just nominated as

Plummer Professor of Harvard College, graduated at that institution at an earlier age than any other of his alumni. He was of the class of 1826, and at the time had just reached his fifteenth year. Edward Everett was also a youthful graduate-being only seventeen years old. -The Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats

Unis says that when the Grand Duke of Tuscany came to Paris last year, he not only begged Louis Napoleon to restore Tuscany to him, but went on his knees and accompanied prayer with tears and lamentations. His name should be changed to the Dake of Wails.

name should be changed to the Duke of Wails.

— The Boston Post says:

"Burton—the late William H.—invented sherry cobblers. It is related that when an actor in Pailadelphia, he frequented a famous resort for theatrical personages and their friends, known as "Dickey Harbourds." Juleys, but then recently imported from the South, were the popular tipole on the warm Saumer days, but Burton and his English friends, of whom Dicky was an old on's, eschewed them as too heating for a lengthened sitting. A decoction of sherry wine, hot water, sugar and lemon peel, a favorite English drink, had been introduced by Dickey, and served well for Winter evening seculity, but on the approach of warmer weather a cooler substitute was needed. In this dilemma, Burton suggested the use of ice instead of hot water, and Dickey was called upon to try his hand at the new decoction. The result was a vinous coup detat, and the coterie of bibalous wits were required to name the new nectar. Burton at once suggested that as Dickey had in his own country established his fame and fortune as a cobbler, the name should be applied to his last "job;" and forthwith the christening was consummated in "Sherry Cobblers" all around for the party. The article at once met with public appreciation, and cobblers universally supplanted juleps for the heated term." public appreciation, and cobb

-The London Times (February 22) Florence correspondent farnishes the following anecdote regarding His Holiness, which is condsidered authentic:

"A few days ago he was walking out of the Porta Angelica, prece'ed and followed by his N ble Guards, accompanied by two Monsignori. He was conversing with these prelates on various matters, when he stop-ped short before an old countryman who was kneeling ped short before an old countryman who was kneeling on the high road, soliciting his blessing. 'Are you a Christian?' asked the Pope; and as the poor fellow, all taken shack, was dumb, the question was again and sgain repeated with sharp eagerness. 'Pleaso your Roliness, I am,' 'Santo Padre, si,') at last stammered out the countryman. 'Do you know the Ten Commandments?' pursued the apostolical catechist. 'Santo Padre, si,' was again the answer; whereupon the Pontif bade him tell them one by one. The poor dumbfounded fellow tried one or two, then jumped over to the fifth or sixth, perceived his mistake, and his confusion became worse confounded, till he fairly confusion became worse confounded, till he fairly broke down. The Pope then wa ked on with his suite, and said triumphantly, 'Let the people learn 634's Commandmente by heart, and then they will be fit for

-In answer to the Times' question, "Shall we have another Diamond Wedding?" The Washington States

says:
"No!" Mr. Charles Heidsieck, 'the em'nent dealer in champagnes,' is evidently the person here alluded to, and is not likely to marry 'the fair one' from Paris, because he already has a wife at Rhiems, to whom he is fondly attached, and also has four chil-

-The Roston Transcript says:

Some one has lately set a going the report that Mr. ——, president of some company, is negotiating for the purchase of Sunnyside, whereas the estate is bequeathed permanently to the family, and ample provision made for this pur, ose." -Lord Palmerston has submitted the name of the

Rev. Dr. Vaughan to the Queen as the new Bishop of Rochester. Dr. Vaughan was lately Master of Harrow. -The daughter of Robert Burns has recived only

about \$1,600 from the subscription made in her behalf in great Britain. -On Monday night last, Mr. George Sumner lectured

in Elmira, making the one hundred and fourth lecture he has delivered this season. -It is rumored that the Legislature of New-Jersey

will make an appropriation of \$50,000 for a copy of Mills's statue of Washington.

-The Hon, Daniel S. Diskinson, wife and daughter,

are in the city, stopping at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

-B. Johnson Barbour, esq., has accepted the in-

vitation to deliver the address on the occasion of the inauguration of the Clay Statue at Richmond on the 12th of April. The pavilion for the statue is to be placed on the west slope of the Capitol square, not far from the bell-house, and will be a very handsome orna-

ment to Riehmond. - The Liverpool Albion says that a young lady, the idest daughter of a well-known political baronet, was so deep a sleeper that it was always difficult to wake er; and in the year 1858 a fire broke out at night in the family mansion, when a male domestic burst into her room, and, snatching her as she lay in bed, conveyed her to a place of safety. Strange to say, the lady's high sense of modesty caused her preserver to be discharged from her father's service. The lady is still unmarried, but the man who risked his life to save that of his mistress has been rowarded by a legacy of £500 bequeathed to him by his late master.

-The Newark Advertiser's Florence corresp writes, under date of Feb. 5: "Among late arrivals here from the United States are the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and family of Boston, accompanied by a married son and his family, and Mr. and Mrs. Kut she a grandaughter of John Quincy Adams. Mrs. H. B. Stowe and party will leave next week for Rome."